then proceeded to say that, after the Border-Ruffiage of Rassas had usurped the ballot-boxes, and made have and appointed officers safted to their purposes, they took another step. They introduced military desire he, and paraded armed make through the streets of the principal towns in Kansas. These bands of marsuders committed all sorts of depredations and srimes. Dow, a man from Michigan, a brave, upright citizen, was shot. He was met by three men, with whom he had some words. One of them drew a revolver and theatened to take his life; Dow faced him and dared him to put the threat into execution. The bully was cowed down, and Diw turned away from them. When a short di-tance off, one of the raffiam drew a pistol and cowarely shot him in the back. That murdener was not arrested. At that time he kept a miserable grocery, but has since been appointed Justice of the Peace. They had an object in these outrages. They hoped to stir up the bowed spirits of the settlers to retaliation, in order that a pretext might be had for their driving even peaceable citizens out of the Territory. They did not succeed, and they adopted the Territory. They did not succeed, and they adopted the Territory. They did not succeed, and they adopted the Territory. They did not succeed, and they adopted the Territory. They did not succeed, and they adopted the Territory. They did not succeed, and they adopted they rexpedients. They issued a warrant for a friend of Dow, who had threatened to panish his murderer. They seized him and dragged him from his home under this patry charge; but before they had fully got him in their power, they came upon a party of their prisoners their power, they came upon a party of their prisoners the power, they came upon a party of their prisoners the prisoner than the process the prisoner to the prisoner to the prisoner than the power to the prisoner the power, they came upon a party of their prisoners the prisoner than the power to the prisoner that the party friends, who demanded his release. A traid to fight They selved him and dragged him from hander duction this palty charge; but before they had fully got him in this palty charge; but before they had fully got him in this palty charge; but before they had fully got him in this palty charge; but before they made the release. Attail of high a party friends, who demanded his release. Attail of high a party friends, who demanded his release. Attail of high a party friends, who demanded his release. Attail of high a party friends, who demanded his release against the citizens of Lawrence. They made charges against the citizens of the plane and ordered them to be given up to their fraudulent laws, and ordered them to be given up to their fraudulent laws, and ordered them to be given up to the Shavery which the had no warrant for any citizen of Lawrence. This was but another step in the execution of their plans. Lawrence was an eyester to the Slavery party. It afforded great facilities to the Free-State settlers. It was an asylum to them while they were securing locations for future homes, and obtaining such information of the Territory as conduced to their interest. They would not set off into the wilderness with their families, unprotected and without any knowledge of the country, githout great darger of Mings kidnapped, robbed, or murdered. The Slavery party, therefore, determined to destroy Lawrence, and break up this rendezvous of the Free-State settlers. Their plans were not only against Kansas, but against all the Territories yet to come into the Union. This is clearly proved by the oath of sternity taken by the members of the "Rue Lodge," a secret society, which they have formed as an auxiliary to their cause. They swear to do all in their power to carry Slavery into Kansas and other countries. What other countries are meant? It is not the vast territories lying forth and were backed up by the forced upon the power to consend the said that Kansas formed a constitution similar to nine of the other States that have come into the Union, where the people of Kansas f furnished. The Border Ruthans said it was a next of Aboltionists—a name which they gave to all Northern men, without distinction of party prejudices. They procured the impanneling of a Grand Jury of their own stamp, and had it indicted as a nuisaoce. Under this finding it was ordered to be torn down. The Slavery forces were drawn up before it, and the United States Marchal made several arrests of persons who ery forces were drawn up before it, and the United States Marchal made several arrests of persons who had, by some unknown act, become disagreeable to the borderers. Sheriff Jones these demanded the arms of the citizens, which, though reluctantly, were given up. The hotel was then besieged, two kegs of powder placed in it, and a large portion blown to pieces. It was then set on fire, and with all its splendid furniture, became a mass of ruins. The three Free-State printing offices were then entered, the type and presses thrown into the river, and every house save one, inhabited by an old lady with numerous children, was destroyed. Stealing became the general order, and not a trunk in Lawrence was left unopened. The ruthless manauders walked into a clothing store, threw off their old garments and supplied themselves with new ones. All this was done under the color of law, backed by the present Administration. This is Kansas law order. These are not isolated acts; they all belong to the deep game which the South is playing. The other hotel was owned by two New-Eugland men, who did all in their power to make the dingrants comfortable. They were warned by their friends that this hotel was to be destroyed. The Michigan company was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and they at an encoupany was encamped near there, and deep deal attack, but wanted the owners that if they did not sell that it would be defended they abardoned an open attack, but wenned the owners that if they did not sell attack, but warned the owners that if they did not sell out to a Pro-Slavery man, their house would be torn down. There are armed men now encamped around there, bound to fight for Slavery, and there are others who, in defiance of the President's pro-lamation, will do all in their power to protect their rights. Some of the people of Kanasa have been shot down, military companies are paraded in public places, but no official sees it. The highways are blocked up, and peaceful citizens are daily ordered to "stand and deliver." The arms of citizens will be next demanded and they The arms of citizens will be next demanded, and then the helpless fellows must take their chance among the deperators. They will have no means of redress. The next election will not be held until October, and if they care telection will not be held unit October, and it they date to come to the polls they will be forced away, or driven into a general fight. If they do not succeed and drive off their tyrants, their crops will be despoiled, their catile killed, and the Free-State settlers will be left to starve or quit the Territory. Slavery at last triumphs; Kansas and the empire behind her are lost. The North will have awakened too late to evade the calcange. lost. The North will have aware and resolutions are so much time thrown away. They accomplish nothing; they save no man's life; but waile you are passing them the slave power is growing, and planning, and carrying its plans into effect. If the North is to do anything to deplans into effect. If the Northis to do anything to de-feat these schemes, which are damning, not only Kan-sas, but all the Territories behind her, it must act, and act promptly. The issue has been raised, and must be met; and now is the time—the place is the plains of Kansas. He did not propose to organize a hostile force to take trearonable ground against the government; your was it of any use to send a few emigrants there to to take treasonable ground against the government; nor was it of any use to send a few emigrants there to be robbed and murdered, as others had been. He said it was necessary for the great and wealthy North to raise \$2,000,000, in order that 10,000 men of character, with strong hearts and strong hands, might be placed upon those fertile plains, as actual settlers, and be provisioned for one year. That number once there, determined to maintain their rights, and there would be no more disturbances, no more murders, and no more border ruffians in Kansas. The North could do it; and though it would cause some sacrifice from individuals, it would be nothing compared with what had been suf-ferred by the settlers of that Territory. The great in-terests of the North and of the Union, and of every individual, demand it, and he hoped there would be no pause in the movement til Kansas and the empire be-bind her should be redeemed from pro-slavery ruf-

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribans.

LAWRENCE, State of Kansas, May 31, 1856.

LAWRENCE, State of Kansas, May 31, 1836.

KANSAS TO THE NORTH.

There is a Reign of Terror in Kansas. The prospects of Freedem are gloomy. The Northern Squatters are yielding to despair. Their only hope is in Northern resolution. If the people of the North command their Representatives to STOP THE SUPPLIES, unless Kansas be immediately admitted into the Union, they will fight and struggle till the end; but if the supplies are granted, without this proviso, they must yield to the overwhelming foreign forces united to subdue them.

The position of the Northern people of Kansas will be one of imminent peril. The troops, the Courts, the Blue Ladge, and the Southern army under Baferd and others, are incessantly employed in robbing and harrassing them.

If Northerners unite for mutual protection, the troops immediately disperse them, and a party of Mussouri or Alabama ruffians, following in the footsteps of the soldiery, plunder and insult them with impunity.

Every man who is capable of acting as a leader is either under arrest or under indictment.

The farmers are forced to be idle in their fields for KANSAS TO THE NORTH.

either under arrest or under indictment.

The farmers are forced to be idle in their fields for several hours daily, in order to keep up a watch for the approach of guerillas.

Scouts ride all night in several districts.

Missouri is marshaling her forces again.

Lies, malignant and innumerable, are sent in legions along the border counties, to exasperate the people of that State against the Free-State settlers and their political opinions.

that State against the Free-State settlers and their political opinions.

A civil war or submission to arbitrary rule, to despotism on the Bench, military dictation and armed mob law, are the only alternatives before the people from the North in this Territory, who are resolved, at all hazards, to remain here.

Col. Summer has been removed from Fort Leavenmerth, and the merciless Gen. Harney has been appointed to succeed him. Harney haves Northern prin-

cipies as intensely as he hater the Indians; while Col.
Sun ner, on the contrary, was supposed to be favorable
to the Free-State cause and to Northern men. "We
mean to subdue you," said Douglas—and Harney was
thosen to execute the threat.

Unless the Free North does her duty, without a moment's delay, this threat will soon be fact.
Such is the belief of Northern squatters in this State.
Having stated it, and indorsed it, I will now chronicle
facts.

FIVE MEN KILLED. Horrible stories are told in Missouri of the murder of five Pro Slavery men at Osawattamie. It is said that their throats were cut, and their corpses mangled and chopped into inches. Of course, the Free-State party, as a party—every Northern man and every Southern man with Northern principles—in the Territory, is accused by the organs of the ruffians with this imaginary and revolving atrocity.

cased by the organs of the tumans who has imaginary and revolting atrocity.

It is stated their houses were entered at midnight, and the victims of this outrage murdered in their beds, I remained a day in Frairie City, in order to find out the truth of this report. I sent a messenger to Orawattamie to investigate the circumstances.

The facts, of course, refute the Missouri version of the affair.

Five men were killed. There is no doubt of that

fact.
Their names are William Sherman, better known as Dutch Henry: a father and two sons, named Doyle; and Mr. Wi kinson, a Member of the House of Representatives of the Bogus Kunsas Legislature.

They were shot by a party of Free State boys—at least I infer so, from the cause of their summary execution.

ention.

These men have bullied and threatened the lives of the Northern Squatters in that section ever since the invasion of November last. Doyle and his sons have

been particularly active in harassing and assaulting the Free-State men.

On the day on which these men were killed, a flag inscribed, "Headquarters of the Pro-Slavery Army," was losted over Sherman's store. A Free-State man went in and inquired the price of powder. The man told him he charged ten cents a pound to Pro-Slavery was how as a dark pringer their he would have

told him he charged ten cents a pound to Pro-Slavery in an, but as he was a d-d nigger thief he would have to pay twenty-five cents.

Some angry words passed between the parties. Wilkins on then seized on the squatter and told him that as he refused to acknowledge the Territorial laws as valid enactments they would give him a lesson to teach him what his principles would lead to. They said he ought to have been hanged long ago; and now as they had him in their power, by G-d they would give him his due.

give him his due.

They kept him confined an hour or two. After dusk they took him out, went down with him to the woods, put a rope around his neck, and an end of it over the limb of a tree, and were prepared to hoist him up.

The report of five rifles was heard simultaneously with this unexpected command. Five corpses—the bodies of the Doyles, Sherman and Wilkinson were seen stretched on the grass as soon as the smoke cleared away.

"Fly!" cried the same voice who had given the

"Fly!" cried the same voice who had given the order to fire.

The man whose life was so mysteriously and unexpectedly saved, as soon as he removed the rope from his neck, went into the woods and shouted for his

But they had disappeared as suddenly and mysteri-

ously as they came.

This act will be made the excuse for arresting every man in that section of the State who has made himself obnoxious, or is likely to be a leader in defending the lives and property of Northern men.

"FUSION." The boys of Lawrence have recently packed up, out of the river and streets, several small boxes of type, formerly used in setting up the Free State newspaper and The Heraid of Freedom. Before the editors of these journals emigrated from the States, one of them was a National Democrat, the other a Pree Soil Whigh 16 feed.

"fired."

The boys have the types of both offices, and molded them into Sharp's rifle balls! Whether they will not be more dangerous to tyranny in their present form than they were before Lecompte ordered the destruction of the offices, is a problem which will be solved ere long.

NOTICE TO LEAVE.

Mr. Westfall, a Free-State man, formerly from Misseuri, received notice to leave his house and property without delay, on Wednesday merning last, from a gang of Pro Siavery men at Palmyra. They hunted for him several days, and finding that they could not arrest him, informed his wife and another lady residing with him that if he did not quit in less than a week, they would burn his house to the ground. It will be remembered that Dr. Westfall gave damning testimony befere the Congressional Investigating Committee. He and his friends, it appears, must be punished for their evidence.

EVIDENCE OF A SOUTHERN WITNESS

The Paris Citizen, an old and dignified paper, published in the very heart of our State, the editors of the following as a true view of the condition of affairs in Kansas. We extract from The Citizen of the 29th

May: "Our friend Sebree, just returned from a trip! "Our friend Sebree, just returned from a trip to Kansas, handed us yesterday morning an extra pristed at Westport, Mo., on the 23d, giving an account of the late preceedings in the Territory. It does not differ materially from the accounts received by telegraph, and to be found in another column. It states that a company of about two hundred armed Free-State men had collected at Lawrence, on the day after the assault upon that place, and an attack from them on the town of Franklin was feared. The account is inflammatory, and counsels still further violence. It contains the following significant passage: 'Our Missouri friends must lowing significant passage: "Our Missouri friends must understand that this is but the beginning of the cal. "We want you still!"
"Mr. Sebree says that large numbers of Missourians

"Mr. Sebree says that large numbers of Missourians are in the Territory, and that the supply of them is only limited by the demand. The representation he makes of the men who compose the body of the ProSurvery party, and of their proceedings, is not very flattering to them. He says that decent Southern men who go there under no undue excitement, are ashaned of them, and he saw some such, whose minds on the subject of Slavery in Kansas had undergone a complete change. The large company of Southern emigrants recruited in Alabama by Major Baford he represents as a miserable set of drunken loafers, many of whom have died in consequence of their vices and impradence, and all of whom are cursing the men that induced them to go to the country. Mr. Sebree says it is generally conceded that of the setual citizens of the Territory two to one are in favor of a Free State, and erally conceded that of the actual citizens of the Ter-ritory two to one are in favor of a Free State, and that with the exception of a comparatively small num-ber of brawlers, they are quiet, industrious men, seek-ing to establic homes for themselves and their fami-lies. They have been outnumbered and outvoted by the people from the borders of Missouri, who have been organized for that purpose. These are unpal-atable truths for Southern men; but the sconer the truth is known the better. Mr. Sebree thinks that the war has but commenced, and that, in a very short time, thousands of armed men will be in Kansas from the Free States."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9, 1866.

There was a skirmish to-day between Trumball and Douglas on Kansas affairs, which touched the latter in the raw, but hardly pierced the marrow of the subject. Trumbull proposed a bill abolishing the Territorial Government of Kansas, and incorporating it with Nebraska. I doubt the wisdom of this movement, because I fear that the Admiaistration would at once set on foot a foray of Border-Ruffians to enslave both Territories at one stroke Douglas babbled as usual about Constitution, the principle of the Nebraska bill, and obeying the Trumbull replied in a manner which almost extinguished the little charlatan, and he could do nothing but prate over the same texts which be has a hundred times worn threadbare. The quack Democracy of Douglas, like other patent medi remocracy of Dougias, like other patent medi-cines, is running out; and his qua ack—qua ack— is getting insipid and tiresome. Trumbull is fresh, vigorous and entertaining, and will soon pluck his colleague of the little reputation that is left him. The debates ought to be republished and ex-tensively circulated, to show, if with no other ob-

ject, how trite and feeble the babble of Nebraska ism has grown. The Guano Convention meets at the Smithsonian

Institution to-morrow. Mr. Marcy will communicate to the meeting a dispatch from John Ran-dolph Clay, Minister at Peru. J. R. C. has made inquiries on the subject of guano, and con-cludes that it ought to be furnished to American farmers at lower prices than it now sells for, but can give no assurance that it will be. The fact seems to be that Pern is resolved to make a good thing out of her monopoly, and I cannot perceive why she has not a perfect right to do so.

PEMAQUID.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9, 1806. The return of the Kunns Commission is expected in the course of this week. The testimony is abundant and clear that they could not protect Reeder, and that an extensive conspiracy existed to assessinate him. But, upon the whole, the plan of rending him away must be condemned. Finding the Marshal's mob and the whole Pro-Slavery crew, from Atchison down to Shannon, thirsting for his blood, it was the duty of the Commission at once to assert his privilege as a claimant to a seat i Congress, and proclaim their resolution to defend him from attack. I think this would have insured his safety; and I think, also, that it would have shamed the House into a formal declaration of the

rights of their Committee.
Shannon and Lecompte are laying up for themselves a heavy reckoning. Unless all sense of jus-tice and all reverence for law and the Constitution are dead in the people of this Union, they cer-tainly will be brought to punishment for the highhanded outrages they are daily perpetrating on the opposite party in Kansas, under the frivolous pretense of high treason. Upon this trumped-up and wholly fictitious charge. Shannon lately sent a requisition upon the Governor of Missouri for Mr. Robinson, and had him sent back a prisoner to

Kansas by that means.

Gov. Reeder is now in Pennsylvania, and it is generally anticipated that a requisition will be made for him; and further, it is understood that should the Governor come to Washington he will be arrested here and returned to the jurisdiction Should an attempt be made either here or n Pennsylvania to carry out this new branch of the Kansas plot, we may expect action of some sort on the other side. The border war commenced by the Missourians

two years ago, and which has been up to this time an entirely one-sided affair, seems at length to have driven the Free-State party to despair of all peaceful remedies, and they have taken a hand in the game. It is now for Missouri and the South to decide the question, when and where this thing shall stop. The wild beasts of the border must find other prey than the Free-State people of

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10, 1856. The secretary and attaches of the British

Legation have not left Washington, as previously stated, but remain, without holding any official communication with the Government. Mr. Crampton, on being informed of his own intended dismissal, demanded passports for all the principal persons of the Embassy, and obtained them. But he laid no orders upon them as to their future proceedings, and they simply await the commands of their Government. Those directions will probably arrive on or about the 25th of this month. It is the general expectation among foreign diplematists that, in the event of the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, the chief secretaries of either Legation will continue to reside in the respective capitals and keep up an informal intercourse until the foolish quarrel shall have been forgotten.

The President has sent in the Land bills for the

benefit of railroads North and South, signed. The corruption which these schemes occasion in Congress is palpable and frightful. It is not extravagant to say that five hundred persons interested in the passage of the six or eight bills which have become laws during this session of Congress, have congregated here at a vast expense to themselves and their employers, and have com-bined their influence upon the small amount of impracticable virtue which their projects encoun-tered in the House and Senate. Before the tentered in the House and Senate. Before the ten-derness of their seductions and the power of their arguments, the most obdurate could not but yield. So effectual had this discipline become that there was no doubt at all that every one of the bills approved by Pierce, after ten days' solemn delib-eration, could have been passed over his veto. Gov. Crittenden raises his voice, but I must say,

characteristically as a Southern man. He pro-poses in brief to commit the settlement of affairs to the military power, though under the direction of a just and humane man; and to form an adjust-ment by giving up the precise thing in dispute to ment by giving up the precise thing in dispute the South. That appears to be the effect, and must be presumed to be the object, of Mr. Crittenden's resolution to secure quiet in Kansas by sending Gen. Scott thither to command the troops sent to enforce "the laws." In speaking of the infraction of laws, as he does in the preamble, Mr. C. leaves it to be inferred that he means to designate as laws, the pretended acts of a Sham Legislature elected by an invading mob. Those "laws" have established Slavery, and have denounced the nave established Slavery, and have denounced the severest penalties for the violation of the rights they seek to create. The Free-State population of the Territory, a vast majority of the whole people, wholly deny the authority of these decrees, because

wholly deny the authority of these decrees, occause First: The persons who made them had no legislative authority whatever.

Second: They are clearly unconstitutional in proscribing and destroying the right of free speech. and of the press, and the equal rights of sufrage.

Third: They are oppressive, degrading, insulting and altogether infamous, in that they were framed with the openly expressed purpose of expelling the Free-State settlers, excluding them from juries, from all offices, and from the polls.

It is simply false to assert, as is done by the

demagogues of the Douglas stripe, that if the people do not like these laws they can change them.
The people cannot get to the ballot boxes to change them because they are disfranchised. They cannot get to the Legislature because they are dis-qualified, nor into the Courts because with a dev-ilish ferocity the alleged laws prohibit their en-

trance into the Courts, except as criminals.

And yet Mr. Crittenden begins his propose And yet Mr. Crittenden measure of relief by a plain enough recognition of these acts, against which the people are in open resistance. That resistance he proposes to quell by a mild use of the musket and bayonet under a beloved and considerate chief. Well, we may respect the motives that suggest this compromise, but we cannot accept it. If the alternative is a conflict of arms, we must fight. If the demand is simply that the people of Kansas shall submit to the law, and this is the sort of law spoken of, then I trust they will never do it. If they are to be subjugated into obedience, it is for the Free States to say whether they will allow them to be crushed.

PEMAQUIO.

FROM BOSTON.

From An Occasional Correspondent. Boston, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

The Glory of this World passeth away! Incremark is not new, and it has occurred to me several times in my life before one day last week, when I happened to come athwart a crowd at the head of Beacon street. I heard the strains of a military band, and discerned through the shade the flash of bayonets, the gleam of swords, and the dancing of cock's-tails to the breeze. I thought it was nothing more than a parade of some portion of the Sims Brigade, till on a nearer approach I discovered his Excellency Governor Gardner in the center of the glittering ring-himself, radiant in gold lace and epaulettes, made fast to a sword, with a pluming chapeau surmounting the Executive head, which, by dint of Knowing Nothing, has managed to secure much. It was the first time I had ever enjoyed the blessed vision of his regimentals. It was like the sudden apparition of Jove, clothed in his fulldress thunder, such as he waited upon Juno in, to poor Semele.

I was awe strick.

And as he passed, I worshipped."

But I at once understood thatlit was Artillery Election Day-of which I told you in my last let-ter when speaking of the Colonizat on of the Afri can Race on that day from the Common of the Saxon. But nobody seemed to notice it. Excepting the crowd which the obstruction necessarily occasioned, there was no gathering of curious multitudes, such as I remember in the days of my youth. Ethiopia bad no secasion to stretch out her hands, for novody molested her or madher afraid; and when I reached the business part of the city, I did not find anybody who so much

s knew that it was the Peast of the Ancient and

Henorable Artillery Company at all at all.
There was an instance of a dead holiday. holiday which had died a natural death, and that holiday which had died a natural death, and that so gradually that nobody noticed the moment of expiration. A pity, surely, when we think how very few we have of them. But for 200 years it was one of the chief festivals of the Bay State. It was the Anniversary of the Military Arm of the Commonwealth—of the quintessence of its militia—for you must understand that this company consists of the officers of the other company consists of the officers of the other company. sist; of the officers of the other companies, and as they wear the uniforms of their different corps, their files present a singularly motley and particolored appearance. Since I can remember, all business was suspended, the Common was covered with booths, like an English Pair, the country was superinduced upon the town, and the remotest corners of the town emptied themselves to see the show. But there was nothing of this sort now. Even in the afternoon there was no greater collec-tion than the extreme beauty of the day would naturally bring together. I moralized over the transitoriness of human greatness, and considered transitorness of numan greatness, and considered that even Governor Gardner would pass away and be forgotten like the long line of Governors who had gone before him. It is also perhaps a sign of the decadence of the militia itself. When we consider how much we owe to the Sims Brigade and the Burns Guard for saving us from treasonous malice of Anthony Burns, we cannot but tremble at the thought of its downfall What should we do without it? Could we sur-vive if Gen. Edmands were torn from us? I shudder as I turn my eyes from the frightful image. Our prudent ancestors, however, regarded the establishment of this force with prudent jealousy—"torswarned," as one of them writes, "by the example of the Prætorian bands of "Rome, of the Knights Templars of Europe, and of "the Janissaries of Turkey!" Our general liber-ties have survived thus far the organization of our citizen soldiery. The liberties of two negroes are all that have suffered damage at their hands. The coup d'état aimed against them was entirely and gleriously successful. The militia of the early days was modeled on the

Train Bands of London, in which John Gilpin was a Captain of credit and renown, as we are told by sacred bard whom he lacked not. The idea of this Artillery Company was doubtless taken from that of the Honorable Artillery Company, of London, which was formed not very long before the emigration. Like its namesake, it savored of trade from the beginning. All our train bands, must smell of the shop necessarily—and no shame to them, only it is the fact. The first commander to them, only it is the fact. The first commander of this body was Robert Keayne. You will grieve to hear that he was "coavented before the incensed deputies," and after trial, "convicted" of the "corrupt practice of selling dearer than most "traders!" He was accused "of taking above "sixpence in the shilling profit, in some cases "eightpence, and in some two for one!" Heowned his guilt and was fixed COM! Take his guilt and was fined £200! Take warning, ye New-York merchants, by his fate. He was brought up, too, before the First Church, and "though he did bewail his covetous and corrupt heart," he narrowly escaped excommunicati He was by no means the only offender in this kind.
Winthrop laments "that this is become very
"notorious among all sorts of people; it
being the common rule that most men walked by in their commerce, to buy as cheap as they could, and sell as dear!" And he tells, too, of a wicked milkman of Lynn, Taylor by name, who, having been guilty of the enormity of selling milk at twopence a quart, "fell distracted!" I am sorry to say, however, that these now happily obsolete sins were not the only ones for which the gal-lant commanders of the Honorable Artillery Com-

pany had to make satisfaction. There was Capt. Underhill, who, baving broken an important Com-mandment (I think it is the seventh), "came to make satisfaction" before the Church "in his "worst clothes (being accustomed to take great pride in his bravery and neatness"-as a captain should!) "without a band, in a foul linen cap pulled down close to his eyes, and, standing upon a form, with many deep sighs and abundance of tears, laid open his wicked heart." If these scenes were frequent, one cannot wonder at the taste our ancestors had for church-going. It must have been much more amusing than in these

I had no notion when I stumbled upon Gov. Gardner and his artillery company at the head of Beacon street and the beginning of this letter that they were going to march through and billet themselves upon the same to the extent they have. But never mind. I can tell you nothing that you don't know of the state of affairs Sumnerwise and Kansasward in these parts. The state of feeling on both subjects is in as healthy a state of emotion as it has ever been, and the one helps the other. The Kansas meeting in Faneuil Hall last week was full of a very good spirit which I hope may show itself zealous of good works. The Republican Convention at Worcester was really a great mat-ter. A great deal of wholesome blood was forced into the Heart of the Commenwealth its extremities by the stirring thing time. The expectation of seeing Mr. stirring things of and the desire to express their admiration of his courageous and manly course at Washington hereld to swell the throng. You must not judg of the tope and spirit of this or of any of the Massachusetts meetings, as I believe I have cautioned you before, by that of the resolutions. We have way here, at all meetings except those of the Punkerest sort of Whigs and Democrats, and of the Abolitionists who have no meal about their mouths, of squeezing all the spirit out of the expressed sense of the assembly by way of making them acceptable to the most worthless part of the people, or of stopping the mouths of gainsayers. So if there happen to be any Old Women of saper-lative anility in the neighborhood, they are permitted to dry-nurse and over-lay the proceedings, so as to smother whatever of life and vitality they

selves of this Granny ocracy which they suffer to dabble in their affairs. Our Legislature has at last gone about its business—that is to say, about its private business— which, it is to be hoped, it will tran-act better than it has that of the public. The Senate was a creditable set of persons—but the House! As it is for-bidden to speak evil of dignitaries I say no more. But, after repealing the Personal Liberty bill, re-fusing the aid to Kansas, indefinitely postponing Gev. Gardner's recommendation to assume the expenses of Mr. Sumner's illness, and shoving over o the next General Court the clearly instant duty of removing Judge Loring for his insolent defiance of the laws of the State, after all this you may readily imagine that we were ready to wish them safe return to their farms, their oxen, their merchandize and their wives. One duty, you will be hap-py to hear, they performed with scrupulous exact-ness; I refer to their voting their own pay, amounting \$176,000, being at the rate of \$3 per diem for the Lord knows how many days, without a dissenting roice. How your Assemblymen, kept by the cru elty of Gov. Clark within the narrow paddock prescribed by the Constitution, must gnash their teeth at the thought of a Legislature which may revel at its own will in a boundless prairie of per fiem! How they must long to leave fattening on

might have, out of them. I trust that the youth

and strength of all progressive parties will have grace given them in fullness of time to rid them-

hat moor to feed on this fair pasture! Signorina Vestvali has had a very fair success in her operatic attempt at the Boston theater. Considering that she was confronted with thunder, lightning and with rain at her very point of opening and that it stormed violently at the time o both her other representations, and considering how large a slice of our opera going people have already left the dull town for the country, she has done extremely well. I should judge that all her audiences have been paying ones. Indeed we may infer it with telerable certainty from the fact that she has sent on to New-York for a chorus, and is to give us some entire operas instead of the selections she has served up to us so far. I wish her all the success her enterprise and beauty deserve. But the measure of success she has had cannot but make me regret that Mr. Maretzek did not give us a few parting strains of Madame La I have faith now that it would have paid. though I had not when I was in New-York. I grieve to think that I may never hear that divine

TRIBUNE that Mrs. Stowe has in hand a new novel, founded on the condition of the poor whites at the South. Mesers. Phillips & Sampson have it now in their press. It is as yet unbaptized, so that I cannot tell you what it is to be called. But I apprehend there is no danger of its being for any long time "a deed without a name." The few who have had a sight of it predict for it a success not less than that which attended Uncle Tom; and not without esoteric probabilities. She has been lucky, or wise, in her time of publication again. The Fugirive Slave bill and the other Compromise Villanies prepared the way for Uncle Tom, and the assault on Sumner and the Kansas enormities are doing the same thing for her new book. If got out in time, it may make a good Campaign Document for the Republicans.

Campaign Document for the Republicans.

It has been stated in some New-York paper—I forget which—that this same firm has in press a new edition of Robertson's Charles V., with Notes by Mr. Prescott, the historian. This is not precisely the case. Messrs. Phillips & Sampson have in press such an edition, to which Mr. Prescott is to furnish, not Notes, but a Continuation, containing the Cloister Life of the Emperor, and containing the Cloister Life of the Emperor, and rouncing the Narrative with his degh. Robert-son, you remember, leaves off with his Abdica-It is needless to say what an additional grace this will give to our old friend, whom, with all his faults, I have ancient liking for. BYLES.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Madison Co , Ill , Thursday, June 5, 1856. I wrote you a brief note on the morning of the 29th May, just before the Anti-Nebraska Convention of the State of Illinois assembled. The general proceedings-the outside sppearance-you will have already learned. It may be interesting, however, as well as important, to know the political situation of Blinois, as evinced by this Convention, especially as this is looked upon as one of the doubtful States, whose vote may decide a hard-

fought political campaign.

Before speaking of the Convention itself, permit me to place before your readers a statement (from The Chicago Tribune) of the Anti-Nebraska vote in 1854. At that time the nine districts of the State elected their Congressmen, the aggregate vote

being: Anti-Nebraska... Nebraska Anti Nebraska majority...... 18,319 According to another calculation, conceding more than their due to the Nebraska party: Auti-Nebraska 79,28 Nebraska 63,686

This shows that in 1854 the Anti-Nebraska party of our State had a clear majority of from fifteen to eighteen thousand votes. It does not seem probable that the violation of the ballot-box, the devastation and murder perpetrated by the Missourians since that time, will diminish this majority.

The appearance of everything at the Bloom-

The appearance of everything at the ington Convention was most gratifying and cheering. Men of all shades of former political opinion

—Democrats, Whigs, Free Soilers, Abolitionists came together cordially from all sections. Sev-enty counties were represented by between two hundred and two hundred and fifty delegates, besides numerous volunteers, who, to the number of a thousand, perhaps, were, like the patriot of a thousand, perhapt, were, has the parkets and Vorktown memory, "fighting on their own hook." The best men of the old parties, such as Brown irg of Adams, Lincoln of Sangamon, Yates of Morgan, Palmer of Macoupin, Williams of Adams, Lovejoy of Bureau, all came in the best spirit of conciliation to put down the company of the continuous control of the men enemy. Great excitement prevailed. The news of Lawrence stormed and Sumner beaten by a Southern coward, had just come in. der and Mrs. Robinson, escaped from Pro-Slavery violence, were in town. Yet the delegates in convention acted with moderation and prudence. They nominated Col. Bissell, one of the most popular men in the State, and F. A. Hoffman, a German and man, both former Democrats, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Four former Whigs were nominated for Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Superintendent of Common State Auditor and Superintendent of Common Schools. They adopted resolutions to reform our national government; "to prevent the extension "of Slavery into Territories heretofore free;" condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compronise; declaring devotion to the Union; in favor of admitting Kansas; against political proscription on account of birth or religion; and approving Senator Trumbull's course in Congress. An approximation of the course in Congress. smendment was offered to make the second resolution go against any extension of Slavery what-ever, but this, after discussion, was withdrawn. The very general opinion was against such a position, not as wrong but impolitic. It was also

**Resident, That Stepheli A. Dougles, having laid his ruthless hard upon a serred compact which had an origin akin to that of the Constitution, and which had become canoniced in the hearts of the American people' has given the lie to his past history, proved himself recream to the Free Principles of this Government, volated the confidence of the people of Himola, and now holds his seat in the Senate while he misrepresents them."

Eloquent speeches were made during the day, among which it will not be invidious to mention particularly those of O. H. Browning of Adams and A. Sinclair of Sangamon. Mr. Browning, in concluding his remarks, said: "It would be easy to demenstrate, if time permitted, how, by an increase of Slave States, we may come to be governed by a meager minority." Mr. Sinclair, in "erned by a meager minority." Mr. Sinclair, in speaking of the much-harped-upon Disunion, added: "The Union must be preserved in the purity of its principles as well as in the integrity of its territorial parts"-remarks full of meaning at the present juncture.

The Convention worked and voted as a unit, and adjourned in the best of feeling. The delegates returned to their several homes more than ever confident of success and cager to work. The Germans of the State sent delegates to the number of twelve or fifteen, who seemed much pleased with the proceedings.

the proceedings.

Summing up the prospect for Illinois we say,

First: That Illinois was Aute-Nebraska by a

majority of 15,600 and upward in 1854.

Second: That the large attendance and unanimity and enthusiasm evinced at the Bloomington convention go to prove that the party is stronger

Third : That the American party in the State, owing to Archer's declining to receive their nomination as Governor and advising them to vote the Anti-Nebraska ticket, and owing, also, to a similar refusal of their nominee for State Treasurer (after-ward nominated an Anti-Nebraska candidate), is broken up as regards the State ticket, and it may

new than in 1854.

be expected its former members will generally vote in favor of our candidate for the Presidency. Fourth: That the Germane, who have no affinity with Pro-Slavery men and are in direct opposition to the American party, will, with some exceptions, vote the Arti-Nebraska ticket. On the other hand, it must be remembered,

First: That nearly thirty counties in the southern part of the State, comprising nearly one quarter of the State (many on account of their remoteness, however), were unrepresented in the Convention. Neglected, they may prove dangerous. Settled mosely from Southern States, and in a part not easily accessible to information, they ay be duped unless the friends of truth make themselves heard there. Let every one who can, end in a document, a paper, or better, a few spoken words in season.

Second: That it is of the last importance to the Democratic party that Illinois vote in their favor. It is political life or death to Douglas. Strenuous efforts will be made against the cause of truth. It is a juncture in which Illinois expects ecery man to do his duty.

SUMNER INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

At an indignation meeting of teachers and others, seld at Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the evenng of Saturday, June 7, 1856, the following resolutions rere adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas We learn with deep regret that the Hoo. Charles under, United States Senator from Massichusette, was restify attacked and brutally bearen with a case by Prestin S. Brooks a Representative from South Carolina, who steadies the learned the Senate Chamber for the express purpose of comrieve to think that I may never hear that divine mitter the final season; therefore, someon again.

Non were quite right is saying in yesterday's existing was dishifted in its sentments, and machine transfer that the speech of Senator Sammer on the Kansus exists was dishifted in its sentments, and machine transfer parlamentary decrease, therefore the block-thingsy

Brooks is left without a shadow of excuse for making rook cowardly, premeditated and inhuman area.

Resolved. This seeking an opportunity to take his weight he surprise, and persenting in dealing out his marderms bless when his presents excitan 1.9 westering in his own bless, evinces a character wholly devoid of every principle of seekings.

when his presents within 1.5 westerns in his own blood, evinces a character whose devoid of every principle of machiness.

Resolved. That those persons who observed this scane without accomplices in this foul deed.

Resolved. That this stempt to put down free speech is not only an insult to the Senate of the United States, but a agreement of the states, but an arression upon our rights, which we shall not fail to recent by our votes, our indusers, and our rains if moceanity require it.

Resolved. That the Senate of the United States, but an arression upon our rights, which we shall not fail to recent by our votes, our indusers, and our sums if moceanity require it.

Resolved. That the Senates papers which applicated Brooks for perpetrating this included oursage, and expressed the was that Seward and other Free-Sollers receive similar treatment, represent a state of society degraded by an institution which has subjected one stath of our population to the worst despotanteer; known to man.

Resolved. That the dignity of the House of Representatives requires that Preston S. Brooks be specifly removed from the responsible position which be has so shamefully degraced. From the highly approve of the owner taken by Senator Wilson, in refusing to imbrue his hands in the sloud of a South Caroline rowdy, thus interly disconntennanting the Inflant code of hourst adopted by the Southern entires.

Resolved, That we deeply symbothing with the Hen. Charles Summer in his hour of trial and softening, and hope for his speedy recovery, so that he may soon be able to take his seat as in the Southern entires. Hensiles, That we deeply symbothing with the Hen. Charles Summer in his hour of trial and softening, and hope for his speedy recovery, so that he may soon be able to take his seat again in the Souther and there proclaim Free Speech and Free Thought, as he always has done, independent of the slaveholding atmosphere surrounding the City of Washington.

Resolved, That the invasion of Kausas by an sensel band of internations, their

J. F. Gent., Secretary.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune JAMAICA, L. 1., Monday, June 9, 1856,

Last Friday evening, June 6, the citizens of Jamsies assembled at Durland's Hotel, irrespective of party in response to a call signed by many citizens, to consider the outrage committed upon the Hon. Charles Summer by Preston S. Brooks, while in the Senate Chamber. At 71, the meeting was called to order, and the Hon J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN was elected President; the Hon. Messrs J. Rider, L. Reeve, J. Herriman and Dr. Shelton, Vice Presidents; and Alexander Hagner, J. S. Snediker and R. L. Meeks, Secretaries The meeting being duly organized, the President made The meeting being duly organized, the President made a few remarks, which were frequently applauded, after which the Hon. John A. King moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, which was adopted. As such Committee, John A. King, Alexander Hagner, Wm. J. Cogswell, J. S. Seabury and Robert L. Mecks were appointed. The Committee then retired, and the Hon. James Rider addressed the audience. The Committee reported some resolutions, which were adopted, and on motion of J. S. Snediker, a copy of them ordered to be sent to the Hon. Charles Sumner and to Preston S. Brooks. The audience was then addressed by the Hon. J. A. King, Wm. J. Cogswell, the Hon. John M. Crane, and he Hon. Alex. Hagner—each being frequently applauded. On motion, the meeting adjourned. On account of the inclemency of the weather there were not many present, although all the seats in the room were taken up, and many were obliged to stand. many were obliged to stand.

One of the largest political assemblages which ever convened in Rahway met on Monday evening in Wash ington Hall, to give expression to the sentiments of ington Hall, to give expression to the sentiments of the people in relation to the recent brutal assault on Senator Sumner. W.M. GIBBY presided, assisted by several Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Patrick Clark, H. N. Congar and D. F. Tompkins. Mr. Tompkins analyzed the speech of Mr. Sunner, and showed that it was courteous and parliamentary, and he clearly proved the insulting character of the responses. He demonstrated that it was the profound and masterly argument which aroused the anger of the South more than the sation itself, and clearly showed that the attack was indefensible upon any ground. He closed with an eloquent reference to the wrongs of the Poople of Kaussar, and the necessity of the people of the North meeting the issues which were forced upon them. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting were the following:

*Resolved, That we, the citizens of Rahway and vicinity, do hereby dealar our unaltered and unalterable attachment to the Constitution and Union of these United States, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson.

*Resolved, That we designate the attack of Prest. S. Brooks of South Carolina, on the Hou. Charles Sumner, Senator of the United Sates from Massachments, as covaridy, brutain and burburous, and that for it we demand als expulsion from the Hosse of Representatives, and from the municipal substitute, and in aphelding them their apologists participate in the crime against the sets of substitution and in aphelding them their apologists participate in the crime against the record thought of some of the peoples' Reorementatives in the sets of the peoples' Reorementatives in the sets of the peoples' Reorementatives in the sets of the peoples' Reorementatives in the people in relation to the recent brutal assault on

holding them their apologists participate in the onime against our Free Institutions.

Resolved, That while we earnestly hope and pray that the shor second thought of some of the peoples' Recommentatives in Washington, may result in preventing any more attacks on shitors, murdering waiters, or stealthy and conwardly attacks on Senators, we say to our Representatives, be strong and fear not; should you be overcome by numbers, the strong right arms of Jerseymen will always be ready and willing to defend you.

of The Louisville Journal George D. Prentice, writes thus in an article concerning the late outrage in the

"There were twice as many traitors in South Carolina in the days of the Revolution as in any other State, in proportion to population, and we think that her oil, as a general rule, grows worse man now than it did then. did the n.
"The shameful imbecility of South Carolina from Slavery during the Revolution, and its more shameful

savery curing the Revolution, and its more satureful assumptions for Slavery since, to say nething of its hordes of Tories during the Revolution and ever since, is so clearly seen in the history of our country, that it is surprising anybody out of South Carolina should pronounce it libelous, or be so shameless as to attack Sumner (by way of making a sneaking justification of Brooks) for flinging the hard fact in the teeth of the blustering hullies who truly represent in Congran that Brooks) for singing the bard person in Congress that blustering bullies who truly represent in Congress that pestilers State, which, with absurd insolence and vanitude of the common the common trule of the common trule. claims to be the State-par excellence, the come

ty, claims to be the State—par executor, the common wealth of the continent.

"The honors ascribed to South Carolinians for bravery in the Revolution by Webster and the common consent of mankind, belong not to the slaveholders, but to the 'poor white trash,' so despised then and now by their lordly neighbors. The o'igarchy of South Carolina was as tremulous then at the idea of war with Eagland, and had the palsy of conservatism, as now."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE-FRE-MONT AND BANKS.

A regular and well-attended meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held at Academy Hall last night. Delegates were received from the Second and Fourth Wards, which, we believe, were the only ones net previously reprepresented. The business was mostly of a fermal nature, such as the reading of commurications, appointment of committees, &c.; but the following resolutions, offered by CHARLES RIDDLE, and supported by him in a brief but telling speech, seemed to touch the public feeling like an electric

Whereas, The National Convention of the Republican party will assemble next week in Philadelphia to nomi-nate candidates for President and Vice-President of the

nate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States:

And whereas. The Republicans of this, and of every other section of our Republic, have a right respectfully to indicate their preferences as a guide to their delegates, and as information for their friends throughout the Union: therefore,

Resolved, That, while we proudly acknowledge the meilts and services of our own distinguished Senator and statesman, William H. Seward, and his noble compatitiots who have been proposed in various quarters.

ce inpatriots who have been proposed in various qua-ters for President, and will cheerfully support which ever shall be the choice of the Convention, we yet believe and declare that Col. John C. Fremont is the near best calculated, under existing circumstances, to end the hoets of Freedom to an assured and beneaces

Kesoired, That NATHANIEL P. BANKS, jr., of Mar sachusetts, is our first choice for Vice-President.
The names above mentioned were hailed with a thusisstic appleuse, and the resolutions were unaninously voted, and ratified by three hearty cheers. The Committee then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th inst.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS. Last night the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward met at the National Hall, in Fortyfourth street. Mr. John Chossley officiated as chairmar, and Wm. H. Aldis, Secretary. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, through their chairman, Dr. Ives, presented a report which was accepted. Action was defened upon the report until a larger meeting could be convened. Other initiatory steps were taken toward a permanent organization, and the meeting adjourned to next Wednesday, when the organization will be completed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
WEDNESDAY, June 11-Ald. BARKER, President, 18

the Chair.

Kecolutions—By Ald. Tucker—Whereas, several recolutions—By Ald. Tucker—Whereas, several recolution was passed requesting the Connect to the Corporation to examine and report